NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866. Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY ON MUSIC.

Montague-st.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOUT.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commonents at 7% o'chuck, ALL
HALLOW EVE; or, SXAP-APPLE MIGHT, YANKEE COURTSHIP, and THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. O. Cowper, George Becks, J. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blatsdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Bateman,
and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARRY
OR NOT TO MARRY and THE EATON BOY. Char-NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bovery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7%, PHORTY
THIEVES: OR, YE ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES,
EDUCATED DOGS AND MONKEYS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. THIS EVENING, commonsing at 7% o'clock, THE SAXON'S OATH, THE FOUR LOVERS and THE GOLDEN FARMER,

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON
at 2. EVENING at 7% o'clock; CLAUDE MARCEL;
Or, THE IDIOTOF TARBES. INFANT DRUMMER,
DWARFS, GIANIE S, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

THIS EVEN'NO, commencing at 7½ o'clock - The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their occentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES-OLD TIME'S ROCKS, and SHYLOUK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORISMAN, with his juvenile
protoge, CLARENCE; Allie, DE BERG, the dashing
Parisian Equestrienne.

OLYMPIC THEATRY.

Broadway, between Henston and Blaceker sts.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 1%, C GUARDSMEN. Cast including every number of the company,
and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT. S. P. AVERY'S ROOMS.

No. 3 of Broadway.
THIS DAY, PAINTING -VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF MISS ETHA MELVILLE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Charleston Orphaus. GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, THIS EVENING, MOUKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1835, by THE TIMES and the Herald respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the Herald:

No. of Linas No. of Lines. .1.645,413 1,896,030 3,541,493 3,099.31 TIMES excess. 201,773 240,6 0 TIMES excess in columns. 275 923

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, ita larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

To Advertisers. Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring

to their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Hireceived after 8%, o'clock, it will be impos sible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the Adw-York Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year The WEEKLY TIMES, one year \$3 These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no craveling agents. Remit in Checks

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE. The steamship Hermann, from Southampton on the 17th of April, arrived at this port vesterday morning, with two days later news from Europe. The German question still engaged public attention, and the state of affairs was acknowledged to be very critical. Bayaria and Saxon bad taken ground, in official dispatches, against the assumptions of Prussia, and had protested against a disturbance of the peace of the Confederation by that Fower. An attempt was

made on the 16th inst. to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, as he was entering his carriage. The assassin providentially missed his aim Preparations were in progress to begin stowing the new Atlantic Cable on beard the Great Eastern. The iron-elad Northumbertsont remained fast: all attempts to launch her laying proved unsuccessful. The financial panic in England continued unabated.

GENERAL NEWS

During Gen. GRANT's recent visit at Richmond. the people flocked to see him, and during his stay he was called upon by such persons as Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner for exchange of prisoners; Gen Joseph Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works; Mayor Mayo, Gens. Wickham and Henningsen. Judges Lvons and Meredith, Hill Carter, Walter Harrison, and many others. The ladies also called upon Mrs. GRANT freely. The railroad company placed a special car at his disposal, the Spottswood Hotel assigned him a large suite of rooms, the Ballard House offered to do the same, and every one vied to contribute to his comfort and pleasure

A tearible tragedy was committed at Bellvernon, Penn., in the murder of a man named Housman The wife of the murdered man and a supposed paramour were arres ed. Thairwell confessed while on his way to prison. He says that at several times he and she (Housman's wife), tried to poison him, but failed On the night of the murder he took Housman's gun, placed the muzzle of it to his head, and shot him when a leep. She put the rope around his neck herself, attached an unchor to it, and assisted to drug the

The late conflagration at Detroit, destroying a steamer and the passenger and freight depots of the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad, was caused by the explosion of a barrel of neptha on board the steamer, which was lying at the depot unloading. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000. A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat. The Tribune gives the names of twenty-cieht deck hands, firemen and porters, supposed to be burned or drowned.

An attempt was made a day or two since to set the Auburn State Protein on fire. The incendiaries lighted fires in four places, but they were discovered in time to prevent much mischief. The rogues were of course convicts, who doubtless thought to escape Gen. Canny was brought before the United

States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on Saturday, for contempt in preventing the execution of a writ of requestration. The case was fully argued, but the

The President's message was read in China forty-three days after it was read in Washington, It was telegraphed from Washington to San Francisco. and carried thence to China by a sailing vessel, that made the remarkable quick passage of forty days. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Agent of the Methodist

Eunday-school Union, was a guest of Gen. GRANT while on a recent visit to Washington, on which occasion he administered baptism to the little son of the General.

Berlin, Prussia, Dr. C. W. NIEDER, has been purchased for the Semenary at Andover.

The small-pox is so prevalent in Trempealcan County, Wisconsin, that Judgo FLINT has postponed the term of the Court from the fourth Monday in Z vii to the second Monday in June. The real Lawrence Bliver, between Quebec and

from port to port. The opening of navigation is a week later than last year, the steamer Europa having arrived at Quobec on her first trip at 4 P. M. on Friday, April 21.

In accordance with the will of the late Sylva-NUS PACKARD, Tufts College, Massachusetts, is about to receive the amount of the bequest, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rev. O. H. Dutton, of Trinity Church, preached in St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Church, on Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street, last evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts on Saturday the following commitments were made: John Meyer, on a charge of having stolen \$1,082 from EDWIN HARFORD; JOHN SHAW and JOHN C. ALLEN, on a charge of icking pockets; John Duffy, on a charge of having stolen a horse and saddle from his employer: Joseph Levile LIER, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences; Daniel B. Gronan, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book from the ticket agent of the Harlom Railroad Company; Jas. W. McDermorr. on a charge of burglary; WM. PATERSON, GEO. KEYES, and GEO. Ro-MERO were committed for examination on a charge of having stolen a steam engine from John Ross in Hoboken, the machine having been found in their possession. Yesterday morning DITTEEF HANSEN was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a woman of abandoned character; LUKE LAHEY, on a charge of having brutally beaten HUGH HARDEN, and afterward robbing him of \$2.75; DANIEL J. HOGAN, on a charge of having stolen a gold check from Thos. Inwin's Sons; James Loftus, on a charge of having stabbed DENTON E. McGowan during a quarrel: Jas. Kelly. on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from HENRY McCollow, the timepiece being found in his

The latest intelligence from the hospital ship at the lower quarantine anchorage is to Saturday evening. On Friday there were five deaths, thirteen new cases of cholera, and ninety-six patients on board the Falcon. On Saturday there was neither death nor a new case of cholera. Dr. Swinburne says that the disease, as at present existing on the cholera ship, is very mild, but that the children who are sick must die. He thinks that the severity of the disease is evidently lessening. Dr. Bissell has entirely recovered. The sick are abundantly supplied with proper nourishment, medical attendance, nurses and spiritual advisers. There is no cholera on either the Virginia or the England.

JAMES BENNETT, of No. 31 Ludlow-street, attempted suicide on staurday evening by swallowing laudanum. Medical sig was called in, and the usual antidotes successfully administered. No reason was given for the attempt.

ARMENIA ELIZABETH CONGO, aged 7 years, was run over on Saturday evening in Thompson street by a Broadway car, having one of her legs broken. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the car-driver was held to await the result of the inju-

Officer Ross, of the Second Precinct, while exploring premises No. 26 Spruce-street, vesterday morning, fell through a hatchway which had been carelessly left open, sustaining severe injuries. He was properly cared for at the Station-house.

In the case of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, Justice Miller, of Albany, has appointed Mr. CYRUS CURTISS, of this City, Re ceiver, and has entered an order vacating all interfer-

A colored woman named SARAH EMERSON struck James H. Sanders, also colored, across the face with an ax, vesterday, inflicting a terrible wound. She was agrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and the wounded man removed to the New-York Hospital. LEWIS GARDNER, a member of the Metropolitan Police, was run over by a Third-avenue car, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that his leg had to be amoutated at the New-York Hospital. EMIL WILLING, grocer, at No. 304 West Twenty-first-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, his premises having been discovered on fire in

It was announced from the Treasury on Saturday evening, that no further Deposits on Interest will be received from the public. Gold Deposits, free of Interest, will continue, as heretofore, to be received. The Money market is confirmed in its ease by this announcement, and there was a steady tone to the Stock Exchange at the close on Saturday, after a partial reaction in Government Stocks from the buoyancy of Thursday and Friday.

The demand for Produce and Merchandise was moderate on Saturday. Prices were unsettled. The freight market was quiet, with 652 vessels of all

The Progress of Reconstruction-What the "Secret Directory " Proposes.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is to be asked to enact; and in another column we republish the whole from our

issue of vesterday.

The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could hardly be much more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and the extermination or banishment of the Southern people. It requires the States to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the eye of the law, in all that pertains to life, liberty. and property. It apportions representatives on the basis of the electoral population; including, however, those who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion. It disfranchises, until 1870. all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection," so far as voting for members of Congress and for the Federal President and Vice-President is concerned. It forbids the payment of the rebel debt, or of compensation on account of emancipated slaves. The supplementary bills are of the same character. One is intended to enact that the States lately in rebellion shall, after ratifying this amendment. be restored to what the Committee call "their full political rights," subject, however, to the taking of "the required oaths of office" by Senators and Representatives, including, we suppose, the test oath, unadulterated and unqualified. The other affirms the perpetual ineligibility to office under the Federal Government of all who were prominently connected with the

rebellion in any of some half-dozen enumera-As a plan of pacification and reconstruction. the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monsor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of posed amendment imply the adoption of the obtained chartered in addition, they would become general with ladies. It may be so, extreme view in regard to the relation of the be less than half sufficient; for a but we may hope that it has not. Seriously, suming that what were States before the war are more Territories now; or this attempt to | them a stupendous quantity of war munitions, | school are furnished or allowed to carry

ment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification

of the amendment is essential to its constitu-

tional validity. They are to vote for or against

a change in the Constitution of the Union, of

further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be

made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Logislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress-if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror-then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the basiness of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment-this mighty mouse brought forth by a mountain after five months' parturition -does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with their sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable. Aside from these points, the worthlessness

cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any fircumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem: on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' seridom, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty, is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not belie their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appoint-

of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It

ed to consider the question of reconstruction. If we would do aught to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition-precedent of the readmission of the South to Congress. That is the primary step toward reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights-to demand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality-is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

THE HEAD CENTRE ON THE WAR-PATH. -The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives what purports to be a conversation with the Fenian Head Centre STEPHENS. "I am going to America," (Mr. Stephens is reported to have said,) "for an army of 200,000 men, who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke." This idea is certainly very much grander than the ineffably ridiculous proceedings that have been carried on in the name of Stephens up on the coast of Maine. And to begin with, we may say there is no doubt of one fact, and that is, that there are full two hundred thousand belligerent Irishmen the United States at this time who would be in more than willing to go to Ireland to fight for her independence. So far, Mr. Ste-PHENS has plain sailing. The first question would be how to get such a formidable force armed and equipped and drilled for such a service, without an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and without coming in collision with our own authorities. All this, however, being accomplished, the next question will be to get them across the Atlantic Ocean to Ireland. Were all our oceangoing mercantile steam-marine engaged in the task from now till the dog-days, it would strous nature of the pretensions set up by the | be found altogether inadequate for the work, | Committee. All the provisions of the pro- and were all the sailing ships that could be South to the Union. We must begin by as- fighting force of 200,000 men, infantry this pernicious practice is, we fear, on the cavalry and artillery, must needs take with increase Who can be safe, when boys at dictate terms as the condition of recognition | not to speak of supplies. Suppose, however, | loaded arms about their persons? Who becomes undisguised usurgation. We must the ships to be obtained, and the entire force that sits down in a car or hotel to get to They have proved themselves capable and

war. The next thing would be for these vessels to dodge the British men-of-war which would be on the lookout for them on the seas and on the Irish coast, and which would cover the entrance to every harbor in Ireland. Having got over all these difficulties, and landed on the soil of Ireland, the greatest difficulties would still be unapproached, and the chief troubles would yet have to be overcome. Before beginning any of these things, however, the first thing for Head-Centre Stephens to do in this country will be to raise a thousand million of dollars to pay the opening expenses.

The Old Question of Mexico.

The Mexican question has by no means lost

its interest because it is definitely settled that

the French troops are to leave that country. The difficulties there are much older than the French intervention, and we do not see that the cessation of the latter will bring them to a close. They are of a kind, too, which other nations cannot always overlook, and which frequently deeply involve their rights. In a country whose chronic condition is anarchy, not only is the administration of justice to its own peowhich, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not ple impossible, but, in those relations with at present members! Could absurdity go other peoples, which in this age of the world cannot be ignored by any nation, there are sure to be continual grounds for complaint or collision. Ever since Mexico had an independent existence, foreign nations have been in controversy with such Government as they could there find, about some intolerable grievance suffered at her hands; and the menaces continually directed against her would have resulted in war much more frequently than they have done, but that it seemed in this instance that even war could furnish no remedy for the wrong. In common with others, we have had our quarrels and our war with Mexico, which latter left her despoiled territorially as well as defeated militarily, but which did nothing to permanently rectify the established order, rather disorder, of things. The present French occupation had its origin in a tripartite alliance of European Powers, in which this Government was invited to join, to attempt to secure indemnity for the accumu lated wrongs suffered in the past. It has rosulted only in failure for each of the allies, and most of all for the French, who were most determined in their purpose, and have been most persevering in their efforts. In fact, the prospect of internal peace and a permanent Government in Mexico has not been more hopeless than has been, and is, the prospect of securing such international relations as are common with all other civilized States. We do not suppose the Empire of MAXIMIL

> IAN will last much longer than the French occupation. The determined attitude which our Government has assumed against the replacing of the French troops by an Austrian force, makes it exceedingly unlikely that Max-IMILIAN will be able to raise an army in the dominions of his brother. Austria, as a Government, has no interest in Mexico, and will not get itself into trouble on account of the Quixotic scheme of MAXIMIL-IAN; and any force less than that of the French army now in Mexico, or of a less compact and effective character, would be of no avail in the maintenance of the Empire. There will be no necessity for the American Government intervening adversely to Maxi-MILIAN, to secure his exit from Mexico at the close of next year. With the departure of the French troops, and the removel of the power which now holds the people in subjection, we shall unquestionably again see the Republicans spring into activity against the Imperialists; and we entertain no doubt that their success in this will be but the prelude for the various Mexican factions, with their respective leaders,

springing at each other's throats. It is apparently an insoluble question, this of Mexico, both in an internal and in an external point of view. To us it is of tenfold the interest that it is to any other people. We have the closest sympathy with the Republican institutions of Mexico. We have been very near to constituting ourselves her protector and defender during the trials of the past four years. We have comnear to being involved in war on her account in order that we might expel the foreign invader; and had we plunged into war for the prestrate and helpless Republic, we should not have been able to consider our duties ended with his expulsion. We should have been compelled to see that a genuine and authoritative Government was established instead of the Empire we had overthrown, as well as instead of the anarchy which preceded the Empire. In other words, we would have been virtually bound to the establishment of a Mexican Republican protecto rate. Were this a matter in which Mexico alone was to be considered, we should have not a moment's hesitation at any time in pro nouncing for its realization; but viewed in relation to the interests of our own country, present and prospective, we should feel the necessity of considering the subject more maturely, and proceeding with the greatest cir-

cumspection. CARRYING FIREARMS.—Nearly every day we are reminded by the report of some murderous affray that many men among us go armed, for we constantly hear of pistols being dropped on the floor at balls, or being exploded in very inconvenient ways. It appears, too, that Colt, and Remington, and all the rest of the pistol-makers, have enormous factories and orders in abundance. We have recently known that a boy of 12 has his pantaloons made with a pistol pocket behind, in which he carries a loaded pistol; and this at a boarding-school filled with boys, who, we supnose, do or wish to do the same thing. "Teaching the young idea how to shoot," we have heard quoted, but that boarding-schools had come to this, we had not, until this revelation, supposed. Do the teachers know of this thing, and do they connive at it? If they do not know it they ought to; and we would advise parents to look into it, and learn whether shooting is to be a part of the scholastic course which may be practised on their own boys; or else we advise them to see that their boys are properly armed with the most approved and deadly pistol, and that there may be an equal chance at least of their shooting as of being shot. It is only a few years ago that Miss Hosmen used to swagger with pistols in her belt, but it is not likely that the practice has

he will not be taken to that home, or meet that friend a dead body? It is not pleasant that this practice should prevail-should be permitted. We have laws against it. Can our efficient police not be induced to apprehend one of these fools? Can our Judges not be prevailed upon to condemn one of them at least to imprisonment for life for shooting his friend, because he must enjoy the pleasure of playing with his pistol? Is the man's having been drunk any consolation to us after we are shot? It is very clear that these horrible things could not happen if this practice was not permitted, and it is very clear that it can be and ought to be broken up. Any boy who carries a pistol should be at once ejected from any school or house or town-any man should be instantly punished to the full extent of the law-any woman, well-should be left severely alone by our sex at least.

Emigrant Ships and the Hardships Suffered by Passengers.

We have received the following letter from the New-York agent of the Inman steamship

New-York, April 28, 1866. To the Editor of the New-York Times : Our attention has been called to an article in you paper of the 26th inst., headed the "Horrors of Emi-

grant Ships," and feeling convinced that the writer

was unacquainted with the subject in question, we bog leave to make a few corrections. The article referred to reads: "The brutal and vulgar are congregated with the modest and refined The berths are open and exposed; that women are obliged to retire with their clothes on to avoid expo sure white dressing in the morning; that the sexes are exposed to the gaze of each other, and that the

modest women remain 'between decks' to avoid th obscene insolence of coarse sailors; that they are stinted in their allowance of water, and the males and females mixed in promiscuously." This statement being far from the truth, we trus that you will giadly make a correction through the columns of your valuable paper. Now, in the first place, as you will see by the inclosed plan, that the males are on one side of the ship and the females on another, and through either passage-way is a watchman on duty during the night. It is utterly imporsible for any of the males to visit the rooms of the fe males. In no room are there more than fourteen per sons, and in but few are there more than eight in room. They have fresh-cooked provisions served out to them three times a day. They have water as freely as they could have it on shore, as the ship not only takes a large supply of fresh water, but has a conhas there been a case on one of our ships where a lady went to bed with her clothes on, to avoid the

densor for condensing salt water into fresh. Never observation of the "curious in the morning." The water-closets are in good condition, and are kept so during the voyage-there being closets for ladies and others for men-and males are not allowed near the female closets. And as to the brutal and yulgar being congregated with the refined, there is no more occa sion for it than there would be in any of our first class hotels. Persons in society, like water, find their own level. The ventilation of the rooms is unsurpassed in excellence, and clean people find no difficulty

in keeping so. By setting affairs right before the pub-

Mr. Dale does not write courteously; but

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

lie, you will confer a favor upon

Yours, truly,

the subject is of public interest, and we give his letter prominence. The article of which he complains was written from a perfect acquaintance with the actual facts. It contained no untruthful statements. And the picture therein drawn of the unspeakable miseries endured by steerage passengers in overcrowded emigrant ships, was in no degree exaggerated. The ships of the Inman line have doubtless established a good repute. But we do not believe that any vessel, belonging to that or any other ocean steamship line, can accommodate twelve hundred or even a thousand passengers without the risk of immeasurable hardships during the voyage, and the extreme peril of breeding and importing postilental diseases. We have not charged this particular company with overcrowding. But we fear there is the most urgent need for new and thoroughly stringent laws, applicable to all classes of emigrant ships. The temptation to take excessive freights in human beings, at the great emigrant shipping ports, has been constant, and in too many cases irresistible, during recent years. This is shown in the marvelous growth of ocean steamship enterprises alone. It is shown in the reports which each mail brings of the numbers of emigrants that throng the docks at Liverpool, Queenstown, and other ports, clamorous for passages, and denied even the poor accommodation which the packing system permits. Primarily, the fault may be said to lie with the emigrants themselves. They ought to know better. They are guilty of ignorance, of stupidity, of folly, of inexperience. They should familiarize themselves with the perils of a sea voyage before starting from home. But in the absence of all this forethought, knowledge, experience, and so forth, it has generally been thought well by the governments of civilized communities to step in (more or less) between just such ignorance and the avarice which profits by it, so that evils which may be in some sense necessary may be, at least, mitigated by humane legisla-

No special defence, such as Mr. Dale ptus forward, can reach the grave question of the inefficiency of existing statutes, to give the emigrant the protection which, on grounds of humanity, and with a view to public sanitary interests, he ought have. The subject has been before Congress; and there is nothing that ought to receive more thorough, practical and immediate attention. Two such arrivals as the England and Virginia in the heat of July or August would bring the pestilence in such form and force as would plant the scourge over half the Continent. There is, thus, much more than the comfort and safety of a few thousand emigrants to be seen to in demanding legislation which shall make overcrowding an indictable offence. We stand in imminent peril from this cause alone; and each succeeding week from now, till September increases that peril.

SENATOR LENT. -- Senator Lent. after devoting himself with untiring zeal and inflexible integrity to the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the State, is rewarded by abuse in the Tribune. This is the penalty that all public men pay who decline to walk in the narrow political groove that journal marks out for them. Senator Lent opposed the creation of a partisan Board of Health, and was opposed, also, to a Board of Control, or "Vigilance Committee." This was quite sufficient to bring the Tribune down upon nim.

But the pretext for assailing Mr. Lent was his refusal to place the Court-house in the hands of a Democratic commission. Last Fall, when it suited its purpose, the Tribune denounced Mayor Hoffman generally and specially. But now it assails Mr. LENT for not recognizing a Democratic Mayor, Comptroller, &c., as "Reformers."

The Union Party elected two Republican Senators last Fall. One of them (Mr. Mun-PHY) in spite of the Tribune's opposition. Most of the marine is one of the forth is at this non- and namitions absord, convoyed by necessary the forth is at this non- and namitions absord, convoyed by necessary the forth is at this non- and namitions absord, convoyed by necessary the forth is at the forth is at this non-

to the City and the State. But while Senators LENT and MURPA'N sustained all right measures and opposed all wrong ones, they get no thanks from the Tribune, simply because they cannot indorse all the vagaries, political and social, of that journal.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the Con moneement to the Close of the War—[80]-5. By Winzlam Swinton. New-York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, 1866

Scarcely a twelvementh has elapsed since the Army of the Potomac finished its long labors and passed into history; but already it has found a worthy historian. Labors so arduous so costly in blood and treasure, so pertinacious, so incessant, so often baffled or spent in vain, and finally so gloriously triumphant, make up a record without parallel in history. The remarkable trait of the Army of the Potomac is the distinctive and characteristic fame it has achieved -a result due in part to the lack of towering genius in its commanders, and in part to its own matchloss composition in rank and file. Where the glory of other historic hosts has been swallowed up in the personal renown of a single monarch or soldier, this Republican Army of ours bears a collective lustre whereof no individual glut of praise can rob it. The Ten Thousand, whose toilsome anabasis Xenopuon has immortalized, are not destined to fame more particular or more enduring; since no single person, either in camp or capital, but the whole Army of the Republic was the hero of the War against Rebellion. Accordingly, to declare that this army has

top of culogy. At first sight, it seems an auda

military history of operations from whose fields

his present task obviates any such objection.

had carried him at the outbreak of the war to a

point which most students of military affairs have

hardly yet reached. And, accordingly, when, as

the representative of the New-York Times at

Headquartors in Virginia, he minutely viewed

operations from day to day through so many months,-it was observable that of all the many able war-correspondents of the Press, Mr. Swin-Ton alone passed cotemporaneous criticism on events as they occurred, from a scientific and professional point of view. This advantage he increased daily, until now we find his book the product at once of great skill, overflowing material, and extraordinary opportunities. All that is of value for historic compilation from both Union and Confederate sources, seems, to judge from his fertile notes, to have been open to him. Evorywhere crops out evidence of his personal and protracted conversations with many of the rival eaders, and the constant habit of hear ing and sifting intolligent army opinion. Full of new and often startling disclosures and of bold and aggressive opinion, this volume is sure to meet savage attack. For Mr. Swinton tilts with a free lance, and has pricked a score of full-blown reputations. But his array of authority is usually strong, and his analytic tests are the simple and irrefragable canons of honored scientific principles. Of the author's style nothing need be said to the readers of the TIMES, and little to any of our countrymen. It retreat, when, weary, and hungry, and foot-sore, is at once lucid, intelligible, vigorous and scholarly. His narrative is picturesque and entertaining, and his book has more than the charm of liberate, and usually convincing. The intense interest of the author in his work is everywhere visible, but so entirely devoted is he thereto, that the book is absolutely military in tone-not partisan, not political, not even patriotic. With stinging satire and censure on many pages, and abundance of méchanceté for individuals, it yet holds an equable balance over the Loyal and Confederate armios, and tries the exploits of either with strict justice. The singular candor and impartiality of the book will win it many friends. Frequent historic parallels, and citations of the opinions and practice of great masters in the art of war, drawn from a sweeping professional reading, increase its value, and a rich and well-weeded vocabulary furnishes always the fittest forms of expression. Choice, exact, and often marvelously eloquent phraseology, joined to the mightiness of the deeds narrated, the novelty of many facts now first brought to light, and the revolutionary opinions so freely touched, altogether make this book

one of the most noteworthy of the season.

Mr. Swinton's method is, of course, the chro

nological one, following events in historic se-

quence. He is singularly happy in the comparative

value he places upon actions—that most valuable

quality in the historian, which is the perfect

counterpart of skill in perspective in the art of

painting. He ignores trifles in narrative, and

seizes on key-points-a faculty analogous to

comprehensive genius in the field. The three

months' campaign receives comparatively little

attention. Bull itun has more extended criticism

Mr. Swinton has a kindly word for Scott, who, however, "burdened with years and the infirmi ties of nature, was ill-fitted to grapple with the tremendous problem forced upon him." To Congressmen and Cabinet Councilors "Beauregard's blazon at Manassas was the picador's flag to the infuriate bull." McDowell is liberally praised -a soldier of fine professional attainments, and, at that time, "porhaps the man best qualified for the command." He "deserved success for the excellence of his generalship." His rival, BEAURE-GARD, "in positioning his forces had committed the error of treating the line of Bull Run as a real defensive line that could be passed only at the fords." PATTERSON'S conduct was "feeble, and his marches and countermarches, made far from the enemy, were ridiculous." The silly "ambition" of Gen. Typer, according to Mr. Swinton, marred the opening movement at Bull Run. He thought the great man of the war would be the man that got to Manassas," and so he filed his brigade down to Blackburn's Ford, "drew it up parallel to the other shore, and opened an unmeaning fusilade." after which he was forced to withdraw, having thrown a damper on the whole advance. The battle ought never to have been fought at all, and was fought against McDowell's wish. but his plan of battle was "well-considered, and even bold." Nevertheless, says Mr. Swinton. "so far as regards the mere physical fact of tighting, which was at the time the all-important question, there was nothing of which the Union soldiers had to be ashamed-they stood up to it. with the blood of their race," He shows incontestibly how the Confederate army committed all the faults of the Union army, adding, on the authority of Gen. JORDAN, that "such were the streams of stragglers and skulkers pouring to the Southern rear, that Mr. Davis fancied Beau-REGARD had been completely beaten." On the early career of McClellan-that eter-

nally vexed subject—Mr. Swinton takes strong, but not one-sided ground. He commends the "surprising energy" of McClellan's organization of the Army of the Potomae, which represented "science displacing sciolism," and shows that its final success was greatly due to his early discipline. Novertheless he did not fully consider the peculiar temper of the people. They had received him with silent confidence. "with silence almost pathetic," as a self-rebuking comment on previous popular impatience. Yet this confidence was "in pledge of early and onergetic action," and we all remember how Mo-CLELLAN himself promised the war should be "short, sharp, and decisive." Here Mr. Swinton subjoins a thoughtful paragraph: "A commander who, under a popular government, is

intrusted with the conduct of a war, has to shape his acts not alone according to abstract military dictates.

cal and moral order as well. For the wishes, impulses, prejudices, ignorances even of his countrymen, enter as really into the problem with which he has to deal as the character of his enemy or the lines of military operation. A captain who is also king, may act in quite different wiso from a captain responsible to a Cabington Country of the country operation. from a captain responsible to a Cabinet or Congress.

Into the issue raised between the Administra-

tion and McClellan, at this time, Mr. Swinton

goes at longth, discussing the matter with great

coolness and moderation. Of course, it is pre-

cisely here that a great part of any attack on his book may be expected, on account of his well-known "Anti-McClellan" views of two years ago, from which he has partially recoded. Both the Executive and the commander were sincerely desirous to successfully end the war, according to Mr. Swinton, yet "by both grave faults were committed." The Administration was wrong in failing to promptly adopt and vigorously execute a definite plan of campaign; in vacillating on plans; and finally, in spoiling the plans of McClellan by interforence. It was wrong in insisting, first, on the removal of the enemy's Potomac batteries; again, in inssiting on keeping a large force at Manassas; again, in detailing BLENKER to FREMONT; and finally, in stripping McCLELLAN of the poworful corps of McDowell. All this happened from the pressure on Mr. Lincoln of outside influence, worse than the Austrian Aulic Council. If in some matters, as in detaching Mo-Dowell, the President may be said to have acted from the common sense view, Mr. SWINTON retorts that "in war, as in the domain of science, the truth often transcends, and even contradicts, common sense." Mr. Lincoln, for example, once naively wrote to Gen. McClellan that he would aid him all he could, "consistently found a worthy chronicler, is to touch at once the with my view of due regard to all points." Upon which Mr. Swinton aptly says that "war is parcious enterprise to put forth already a critical tial and imperious, and, in place of having regard to all points, it neglects many points to acthe battle-smoke has hardly furled away. But cumulate all on the decisive point." But it is in truth the peculiar fitness of Mr. Swinton for difficult to tell which receives the soverer criticism, the Executive or its General. The latter An early and controlling aptitude for both the by "six months' inactivity and "deficiency in theory and the history of the profession of arms. statesmanlike qualities" had already showed he

> 'astride a fickle river," affords Mr. Swinton another opportunity of analytic discussion of that General's character. He had either to go back to the James or march on Richmoud with an army concentrated south of the Chickahominy. "Unfortunately the case was one presenting an almind to so balance between conflicting viows, to so let 'I dare not wait upon I would,' that he was apt to tile cause, deep-scated in the structure of his mindhave been due-it certainly marred his eminent ca

McClellan's long delay on the Chickahominy,

was not a great General.

pacity as a soldier. There is something painful and at the same time almost ludicrous in the evidence, found in his official dispatches, of this ever-about-to But when LEE, crossing the river, had turned McClellan's right flank, and captured White House, it seems clear that McClellan might oven then have crossed his right wing to the south bank of the Chickahominy, and marched straight on Richmond. Why did he not do so? Because "the operation surpassed by its boldness the methodical genus of the Union Commander." He chose to go to the James, and that operation was "judicious, if not brilliant." Unhappily, he waited to be forced to go, "halting, as that General so often did, in the perilous half-way house between the offensive and the defensive." Then commenced that "arduous

through a whole week of toil, and never gave up, out made a good fight, and reached the goal." General McClellan still had 85,000 men with which he proposed to do just what GRANT did later, after a loss far more appalling than McClellan's-march south of the James to attack Petersburgh. Mr. Swinton rather wickedly introduces Gen. HALLECK at this epoch, who. according to his own testimony, which our author exhumes, "stated to him (McClellan) very frankly my views in regard to the danger and impracticability of this plan!" But Gen. HALLECK WAS anxious for the army to leave the Peninsula, and "there was another person full as anxious," namely, Gen. LEE. Mr. SWINTON Suggests doubts as to the "wisdom of a measure in which the opposing chiefs were in such entire

For Pope's campaign, and that officer himself.

Mr. Swinton has obviously protound contempt

harmony.

the army marched by night and fought by day

and makes much fun of Pope's "pseudo-Napoleonic proclamation." His description of Pope's campaign is the only intelligible and connected one yet extant of this confused epoch in the war. LEE's conduct in moving up from Richmond to rein force JACKSON and attack Pore, excites an outburst of admiration from Mr. Swinton, who pronouncesit an instance of "that insight which is one of the highest marks of generalship." Eut LEE's actual move, by leaving JACKSON and LONGSTREET distant by two marches when the former was at Bristoe, was a "piece of unwonted rashness," only justifiable when a Gener I has a "great and well-founded contempt for his adversary." Pore, of course, had now a fine opportunity to throw himself between Jackson and LONGSTREET, and beat the two armies in detail. He appreciated the line of action. "but he was incapable of carrying it out, for he had complotely lost his head." He directed McDow-ELL to "march promptly," and "we shall bag the whole crowd." The whole crowd, however, didn't care to be bagged, and, thanks to Pope's error, Jackson got away safely. Then followed the second Bull Run. Here the most striking point is the revelation of a mass of Conlederate testimony about the case of Fitz John PORTER, tending strongly, in Mr. SWINTON'S

opinion, to exonerate PORTER.

laurels. Mr. Swinton says of our Fabius Cunctator at this crisis, that he acted with energy. but not with the impetuosity called for; and he is clearly of the opinion that Harper's Ferry could have been succored, by a vigor like that of Jackson's, before it foll. Antietam is admirably and fully described. Mr. Swin-TON points out a singular fact, that, in. the main action on the right, neither Gen. HOOKER nor Gen. SUMNER nor the Confederate officers detected what proved to be the keypoint. Burnside receives censure for "frivolous tentatives" instead of vigorous cooperation. But the great question of course is. whether McClellan should have pressed Lee the day after Antietam. This our author verv properly answers in the affirmative. As for the Lee campaign, it was a "signal failure," and dwindled to a raid. He was near losing his whole army, for, according to HILL, "thousands of thievish poltroons had kept away from sheer cowardice," and Lee insinuates the same charge against

With Pope's congé, his troops "fell back into

the arms of McClellan," who with him fought

the fine batties of South Mountain and Antietam.

It was a good chance for the retrieval of lost

Burnside's brief but sangunary command Mr. Swinton unsparingly criticises. But ho lauds very highly that officer's great modesty, fearlessness, manliness, generosity, energy and perseverance. He was "beloved by his own corps, and respected by the army generally." A curious revelation is made of Bunnside's real plan of campaign from "the corps commander then most intimate in his confi-

donce :" "He did not favor operating against Richmond by the overland route, but had his mind turned toward a repetition of McClellan's movement to the Peninsula; and in determining to march to Fredericksburg he cherished the hope of being able to winter there upon an easy base of supplies, and in the Spring om-barking his army for the James River,"

Instead of pushing ahead without a night to intervene, on [receiving the command, and attacking LEE's still scattered forces, (as bletterains intended to do.) he